

Definitions

Implementation Plan: A site-specific plan written to implement decisions made in a land use plan. An implementation plan usually selects and applies best management practices to meet land use plan objectives. Implementation plans are synonymous with “activity” plans. Examples of implementation plans include interdisciplinary management plans, habitat management plans, and allotment management plans.

Land Use Plan: A set of decisions that establish management direction for land within an administrative area, as prescribed under the planning provisions of FLPMA; an assimilation of land use plan-level decisions developed through the planning process outlined in 43 CFR 1600, regardless of the scale at which the decisions were developed.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV): OHV is synonymous with, and the more current term for, Off-Road Vehicles (ORV). ORV is defined in 43 CFR 8340.0-5 (a).

OHV area designations: Refers to the land use plan decisions that permit, establish conditions, or prohibit OHV activities on specific areas of public lands. All public lands are required to have OHV designations (43 CFR 8342.1). The CFR requires all BLM-managed public lands to be designated as open, limited or closed to off-road vehicles, and provides guidelines for designation. The definitions of open, limited and closed are provided in 43 CFR 8340.0-5 (f), (g) and (h), respectively.

Resource Management Plan (RMP): The BLM considers resource management plans to be synonymous with land use plans (as defined above), so the terms may be used interchangeably. Land use plan decisions made in RMPs establish goals and objectives for resource management (such as desired future conditions), the measures needed to achieve these goals and objectives, and parameters for using public lands. Land use planning decisions are usually made on a broad scale and customarily guide subsequent site-specific implementation decisions.

RMP area: Most RMPs cover a large planning and management area. As a result, the planning area may be divided into smaller areas, each with differing values, issues, needs and opportunities that may warrant differing management prescriptions.

Road and Trail Selection: For each limited area, the BLM should choose a network of roads and trails that are available for motorized use, and other access needs including non-motorized and non-mechanized use, consistent with the goals, objectives and other considerations described in the plan.

Road and Trail Identification: For the purposes of this guidance, road and trail identification refers to the on-the-ground process (including signs, maps and other means of informing the public about requirements) of implementing the road and trail network selected in the land use plan or implementation plan. Guidance on the identification requirements is in 43 CFR 8342.2 (c).

Preliminary Network: If a final road and trails network is not identified in the RMP process, the plan should include a preliminary network that will be identified for use until a final network is selected through a subsequent implementation plan.